

What Socialism Proposes to Do

In the United States, as in other countries, International Socialism is making tremendous strides and its millions of supporters, spread over all the belts and zones of the globe, and the most active propagandists ever known, will in the next few years be multiplied into controlling majorities in all lands which have modern industry as the basis of their civilization, Socialism being wholly a question of economic development. This will mean the end of the present capitalist competitive system and the introduction of its successor, the co-operative commonwealth.

The movement is international because it was born of and follows the development of the capitalist system, which in its operation, is confined to no country, but by the stimulus of modern agencies of production, exchange, communication and transportation, has overlapped all boundary lines and made the world the theatre of activities. By this process all the nations of the earth must finally be drawn into relations of industrial and commercial co-operation, as the economic basis of human brotherhood. This is the goal of modern Socialism and it is this that inspires its disciples with the zeal and ardor of crusaders.

What is Socialism? To answer in a single sentence, it means the collective ownership by all the people of all the means of wealth production and distribution. It is purely an economic question; the evolution of industry has developed Socialism. Man can only work, produce wealth with tools. The mere hand tools of former times have become costly and ponderous machines. These machines, Socialists contend, represent progressive social conceptions. These and the factories, mills and shops in which they are housed, as well as the lands and mines from which the raw materials are drawn, are used in common by the workers, and in their very nature are marked for common ownership and control. Socialism does not propose the collective ownership of property, but of capital; that is to say, the instruments of wealth production, which, in the form of private property, enable a few capitalists to exploit vast numbers of workers, thus creating millionaires and mendicants and inaugurating class rule and all its odious and undemocratic distinctions.

Socialism proposes equal rights and opportunities for all without reference to sex, color and other conditions. Equality is the vital principle of Socialism. Its mission is to abolish class rule by making all equal proprietors of the means upon which all depend for employment, and without which there can be no "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This insures economic freedom for every human being. As no one would have private property in that upon which another depended upon employment, industrial mastery and slavery would disappear together and competition for profit would give way to co-operation for use.

The rapidly changing economic conditions are paving the way for the transition from competition capitalism to co-operative Socialism. Socialists are simply indicating the trend of evolution and seeking to prepare the way for its orderly reception. The coming of Socialism is with them not a debatable question. That is not a matter of doubt or conjecture, but of scientific calculation.

The evolution of the social organization is a fact in nature. In the ceaseless process one state of society follows another in the se-

quence of succession. Capitalism, the present system, was warmed into life in the womb of feudalism and sprang from the medieval system. Within the span of two centuries this system has practically reached the climax of its development, and the marvelous material progress of that period exceeds the achievements of all the centuries since the slaves of Pharaoh built the pyramids.

The rapid centralization of capital and the extensive co-operation of labor mark the high state of economic development. Individual initiative and competitive efforts are becoming less and less possible. The day of small production has passed never to return. Notwithstanding all outcry, trust and department stores, these great modern agencies, increase in number and power. They are the inevitable outgrowth of the competitive system. The efforts of the small capitalists to destroy trusts will prove as fruitless as the efforts of the workingman to destroy labor-saving machines when first introduced in the last century.

Socialists take the ground that the trust in itself is not an evil, that the evil lies wholly in the private ownership and they propose to transfer such agencies from private hands to the collectivity, to be managed and operated for the good of all.

In the last century millions of workers were exploited of the fruit of their labor under the institution of chattel slavery. Work, being done by hand, ownership of the slave was a condition necessary to his exploitation. But chattel slavery disappeared before the march of industrial evolution, and today would be an economic impossibility. It is no longer necessary to own the body of the workingman in order to appropriate the fruit of his labor; it is only necessary to own the tool with which he works, and without which he is helpless. This tool in its modern form is a vast machine which he cannot afford to buy, and against which the worker cannot compete with his bare hands, and in the very nature of the situation he is at the mercy of the owner of the machine, his employment is precarious, and his very life is suspended by a thread.

Then again, the factory and mine are operated for profit only and the owner can, and often does, close it down at will, throwing hundreds, perhaps thousands, out of employment, who with their families are as helpless as if in the desert wastes of Sahara.

The few who own the machines do not use them. The many who use them do not own them. The few who own them are enabled to exploit the many who use them; hence a few millionaires and many mendicants, extreme opulence and abject poverty, princely palaces and hideous huts, riotous extravagance and haggard want, constituting social scenes sickening to contemplate, and in the presence of which the master hand of Hugo or Dickens is palsied and has no mission.

The Socialist party is organizing in every village and hamlet, every town and city of every state and territory of the union. It is appealing to the people. It will neither fuse or compromise. It proposes to press forward, step by step, until it conquers the political power and secures control of government.

This will mark the end of the capitalist system. The factories and mill and mines, and railroads and telegraph and telephone, and all other means of production and distribution will be transferred to the people in their collective

capacity, industry will be operated co-operatively, and every human being will have the "inalienable right" to work and to enjoy the fruit of his labor. The hours of labor will be reduced according to the progress of invention. Rent, interest, and profit will be no more. The sordid spirit of commercial conquest will be dead. War and its ravages will pass into history. Economic equality will have triumphed, labor will stand forth emancipated, and the sons and daughters of men will glorify the triumphs of Social Democracy.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Socialist News From State Headquarters

Comrade Hazlett's statement June 21 to July 31, 1905.

Commenced Montana work at Glendive, June 21, 1905.

EXPENSES	RECEIPTS
Hotel.....\$4 00	Glendive.....\$ 4 10
Fare to Miles City 2 25	Miles City..... 6 30
Bus and Board..... 4 50	Forsyth..... 14 00
Fare to Forsyth..... 1 35	Billings..... 14 45
Baggage, meals..... 1 00	Dean..... 12 20
Fare to Billings..... 3 05	Red Lodge..... 12 00
Baggage..... 1 00	Silver Tip..... 5 70
Fare to Columbus 1 20	Bridger..... 2 70
Hotel, Bridger..... 3 50	Fromberg..... 1 30
Stage, Fromberg..... 75	Joliet..... 1 00
Hotel..... 1 50	Columbus..... 6 40
Stage to Joliet..... 75	Big Timber..... 8 15
Hotel..... 1 75	
Baggage..... 25	Total.....\$88 30
Hotel, Billings..... 1 00	Sale of literature 14 60
Fare Columbus..... 2 50	Total.....\$102 90
Hotel..... 3 00	Expenses.....\$131 90
Fare Big Timber..... 1 20	Total.....\$102 90
Hotel..... 4 25	Receipts..... 102 90
Total.....\$28 90	Balance due..... 29 00
Speakers salary..... 93 00	
Total.....\$121 90	

Ida Crouch-Hazlett's report for August.

Fare Livingston.....\$1 00	Clyde Park.....\$ 65
Stage Cokedale..... 1 75	Cokedale..... 3 10
Hotel..... 75	Fridley..... 9 60
Fare Gardiner..... 1 65	Gardiner..... 8 35
Stage Jardine..... 4 00	Mill creek..... 6 00
Fare Livingston..... 1 65	Chestnut..... 6 40
Fare Chestnut..... 2 00	Bonanza..... 20 00
Hotel..... 50	Belgrade..... 2 30
'Phone..... 50	Norris..... 5 50
Fare Bonanza..... 25	McAllister..... 3 50
Fare Norris..... 1 20	Jeffries..... 6 80
Hotel..... 1 20	Virginia City..... 3 30
Hotel McAllister..... 1 25	Sheridan..... 4 00
Jeffries..... 2 00	Twin Bridges..... 3 60
Stage..... 2 00	Whitehall..... 3 35
Hotel Virginity C..... 4 50	Livingston..... 18 00
Fare Sheridan..... 35	
Hotel..... 4 50	Total.....\$104 45
Fare Twin Bridges..... 50	Literature sold..... 8 00
Baggage..... 50	Total.....\$112 45
Telegram..... 25	Expenses.....\$131 90
Hotel..... 3 00	Receipts..... 112 45
Fare Whitehall..... 80	Balance due Hazlett..... 19 45
Hotel..... 3 00	
Total.....\$28 90	
Speakers wages..... 93 00	
Total.....\$121 90	

From June 21 to August 31, Comrade Hazlett visited 36 places and made 63 speeches. Owing to throat trouble she was unable to work from July 1 to July 12. During July she gave away \$2 worth of literature and in August \$3.80 worth was given away, making a total of books and pamphlets sold and distributed by Comrade Hazlett in July 230 copies, and in August 178 copies. I instructed Comrade Hazlett to give literature away where she thought advisable to do so. Comrade Hazlett's work is highly satisfactory and good reports are coming in from everywhere she has been. We are in hopes of keeping Comrade Hazlett in the field until next spring.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett's report for September.

Whitehall-Battle.....\$ 95	Anacoda.....\$ 6 00
Hotel..... 1 00	East Helena..... 3 50
Baggage transfer..... 75	Marysville..... 2 70
Fare Anacoda..... 80	Helena..... 9 95
Fare Helena..... 3 00	Baxendale..... 4 10
Telegram..... 25	6th ward Helena..... 2 30
Hotel (Helena)..... 14 75	Pittsburg mine..... 2 35
Car fare Helena..... 75	Lewistown..... 34 25
Fare Marysville..... 1 20	Kendall..... 13 85
Hotel..... 3 00	Malden..... 10 00
Baggage transfer..... 25	Gilt Edge..... 16 30
Car fare..... 1 50	Sale of literature 21 00
Telephone..... 35	Total.....\$126 30
Telegram..... 50	
Fare to Lombard..... 1 60	Hotel..... 150
Hotel..... 50	Total expense.....\$125 65
Incidentals..... 2 00	Surplus..... 65
Hotel..... 4 00	
Salary 29 days..... 87 00	
Total expenses.....\$125 65	

During the month Comrade Hazlett gave away literature to the value of \$2.30, making a total of 260 copies of books and pamphlets sold and distributed. Locals were organized by her at Whitehall, Baxendale, Kendall and Malden and local Gilt Edge reorganized. 369 miles were covered by railway travel and about 70 miles by stage.

From a view point of finance, lo-

icals organized, literature sold and interest aroused, the work accomplished by Comrade Hazlett during September was the most successful ever done in Montana.

Since the last report the following donations to the special organizing fund have been received: Local Red Lodge 35 cents. Local Gardiner \$1. Frank Miller \$2. Local Stevensville \$5. Local Maiden orders one copy of the "Evolution of Man," "The Origin of the Family," "Private Property and the State" and "The Struggle for Existence."

C. H. Barrows of Garnett sends in an order for literature which includes Simon's American Farmer. Ida Crouch-Hazlett's dates are as follows: Winston (unorganized) October 14 and 15; Cascade (unorganized) 16 and 17; Neihart (unorganized) 18, 19 and 20, Kibbey (unorganized) 21; Monarch 22; Belt (unorganized) 23, 24 and 25; Great Falls 26, 27 and 28.

Ballots on the question of the party taking over the Montana News have been sent all local secretaries. Locals not receiving ballots should notify the state secretary at once. Efforts should be made to have a large vote as possible cast on this question, as it is of great importance to the movement in this state. Discuss the question thoroughly, do not form sudden conclusions, which ever way you vote means considerable, one way or the other, to the future welfare of the party.

Plans have been made to carry on aggressive work all through the winter months. In order to successfully carry out the arrangements, it will be necessary to have more monthly revenue coming into headquarters. The monthly receipts should be increased 50 per cent and this can be easily done if locals will make a special effort to get the members in arrears to pay up.

More and better work has been done in the state during the past six months than has ever been accomplished before and has cost the organization less than the same amount of work has cost, previous to the past six months, but it has been nip and tuck to make the receipts balance the expenditures. The party in Montana in the past has paid more than \$1,000 for 13 speeches by one speaker. Today we could keep seven good speakers in the field one month for that amount of money. Now, that more can be accomplished, it is to be hoped that the members will rally to the call and donate as liberally as they can, and push the fight and extend our line of battle.

Get up subscriptions to carry on the farmers' campaign. Plan to have speakers visit the unorganized districts in your vicinity. Get busy. Get to doing aggressive work. Line up and prepare to do big things for Socialism this winter. A few more copies left of "Mills Struggle for Existence" price \$2 postpaid. Regular price \$2.50. Better order one before the supply is exhausted.

JAS. D. GRAHAM,
State Secretary.

Associate of Gould Inmate of Poorhouse

New York, Oct. 10.—Jefferson Raplee, once a wealthy New York banker and business associate of Jay Gould, Commodore Vanderbilt and John P. Blair, went to the poor house here yesterday.

Raplee was one of the best known men along Broadway in his day. His father, who was Judge Raplee of Yates county, New York, left him a large fortune. In 1856 he opened a banking house at 137 Broadway which was capitalized at \$200,000 and did a yearly business of \$500,000, which was a large sum at that time. Since 1867, when this bank made an assignment, after some unfortunate speculation, Mr. Raplee's fortune although invested in a banking venture, steadily diminished. Three years ago he closed his last offices at 136 Liberty street and began to live on the remnants of his former wealth. He was unmarried.

Socialism in Fergus County

The propagandist trip through Fergus county was one of the most successful we have made in the state. Fifteen speeches were made, three locals organized, and over \$90 taken in, in collections and literature sales. There were no expenses except a hotel bill at two points. Even the stage rides were provided for. At Kendall a local was organized with 18 members. The organization meeting took place in the union hall, with Comrade Owen McCabe as secretary, and Bob Hendry organizer. I never saw a finer and more intelligent set of young union fellows form a local. They expect to keep up propaganda meetings during the winter, with literary features, including debates, short speeches, economic study, and questions by the members. Such a policy will make a strong, well posted local by spring, ready to take an aggressive and intelligent part in next year's campaign.

Fergus county has suffered enough from fruitless labor parties and populist Socialism. It is decidedly a county of the working class—one of Heinze's pet counties. When this class learn that it is the system of work which exploits them, and not the quarrels and corruptions of either Heinze, Clark, or the Amalgamated, the conscienceless bosses of capitalism can no longer use them to consent to their own slavery by voting their assent to the schemes, platforms, candidates, and weapons of their masters. The working class has its own program, and that is to get rid of the capitalist. When it goes to voting that en masse, the capitalists and governments they make will take a tumble, and nobody knows this better than the capitalists themselves. That is the cause of their continuous efforts to sidetrack and vilify the Socialist. But the Fergus county boys are getting on to their game, and its good-by Heinze, and all of his ilk.

Charlie Johnson, that solid materialistic thinker, drove me from Kendall over to Maiden, where the hospitable home of Comrade Bob McMillan and his wife shone with a warm welcome. Two excellent meetings were held at the school house. The second evening a local of 18 members was formed, Comrade George Wieganda secretary. This local is also going to run on the plan of literary propaganda holding its meetings Sunday evenings. As there is no church in the place, nor anything to inform and elevate the mind on Sunday, these meetings will prove of untold benefit to the community as a source of education on social evils and their causes, child labor, sweat shop horrors, the prostitution of young maidenhood, crime and penal institutions, and the Socialist teaching carries, what no other ethical instruction embraces, the only cure for the ills of society—and that is a chance to earn an honest living by honest work with full pay for the productive power of the labor.

The Maiden local is going to exchange visits, speakers, and debates with Kendall, and we expect "something doing in Fergus" this winter.

At Gilt Edge two meetings were held in the large hall. The first night it was crowded. The second night was stormy with snow and rain but an excellent interested crowd was out to listen to a long explanation of the scientific fundamentals of the Socialist philosophy. Comrade "Shorty" Lewis presided. He and Comrade Seeley are capitalist employers of labor now, owning and operating a prosperous coal mine nearby. But they don't forget the principles of evolution and freedom which they advocated so enthusiastically as humble wage slaves,

coining the wealth of others. Comrade Lewis is secretary of the new local, and Comrade Lars Anderson organizer. The last mentioned comrade is bubbling over with zeal for the new society, and expects to take the Simons course of study in Chicago soon.

The stage was late coming into Lewiston Saturday night, and as it was a cold evening it was supposed to be too disagreeable for a street meeting. But the meeting had been advertised, and a crowd was waiting, so more work was done, more literature sold, and more collection taken. They're the right sort at Lewiston. After the street meeting a meeting of the local was held at the cottage of Comrades Art and Ed Harvey. Sunday afternoon another talkfest was held in the same place.

Monday morning Comrade Cragg's spanking bays took us to Moore. Comrade A. J. McDonald was here also and assisted in the meeting. Moore is one of those melancholy propositions—an infinitesimal railroad town of some dozen or so houses that is having a "boom." Two banks are being built, and the silly people imagine that means "prosperity" for them. The speaker made an inquiry to the crowd as to why the banks were built, and went on to show that they would soon own the whole surrounding country, as the farmers were continually pushed down by the buyers of their produce, that were often the banks themselves, till they could not pay out, and were forced to borrow of the banks, that slapped on a mortgage, and soon owned the entire business. Senator Meyers of the Carbon county banks boasts that he owns five hundred out of the twelve hundred farms in Carbon county. No wonder Mrs. Meyers goes to Europe while the farmers' wives sloop pigs and feed calves to send her there.

This talk of course did not suit the merchants and bankers of Moore and the little two-by-four editor that the bank of Lewistown had sent out to stultify the minds of the people, and keep them contented with the beautiful system, felt called upon to make a timorous protest to the speaker after she descended from the chair. He objected to her arraignment of the capitalist school with its limited opportunities for the children of the poor, and made the amazing statement that it was the republican party that gave free schools to the country. As the institution of the American public school commenced decades before the grand old party was ever heard of, and its agitation was promulgated by the first union demands in 1820, such imbecile drivel represents the sort of pap that is sapped down the throats of the babes of capitalism to keep them quiet while the big man robs them.

But the diminutive editor was jarred. His paper the next week was mostly about Socialists and what he thought was Socialism.

If ever an unfortunate editor "had 'em" the Moore aspirant to that distinction was the luckless victim. As to shrieks—Deer Lodge isn't in it. In the first place he tried to hide behind the petticoats of a woman as the reason why he wouldn't debate when challenged. Then follows the most absurd misrepresentations of the speaker's statements. He uses the word logic as though it might justify his spasms, while he contradicts its application with primeval ignorance in every sentence. But the capitalists don't hire university men for such cheap John shows. There are too many freaks gasping for a pittance. And as

(Continued on page 4)

THE MONTANA NEWS.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

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A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE

A news item published in the papers last week told of a bank safe-blowing gang at work in the town of Moore in this state. In describing the tragic event the news item says:

In fact, all the circumstances indicate that these men are experts at their business. They took their time in making preparations, shutting out all chances of failure. The cracks around the safe door were carefully sealed up with soap, with the exception of one spot, and there a funnel was made and a quantity of nitro-glycerine poured in. When sufficient amount of this high explosive had been properly placed, the crooks placed in front of the safe door a green steer hide for the double purpose of deadening the report of the explosion and preventing the door from being thrown completely out. Over the steer hide they wrapped the wet canvas of a tent, and when all was in readiness, touched off the explosive. The door of the safe was torn open and all the robbers then had to do was to help themselves to the cash.

But their feelings can be easily imagined when they found that the sum total of the cash in the safe amounted to the munificent sum of \$25.

A mistake must have been made somewhere, or else the robbers did not expect any more than \$25. In fact most any one posted on the banking business of this country would not expect so much money to be found in one bank which had just been started in a new town. Why, \$25 with the usual bankers amount of nerve would do to start a national bank.

Yes, their feelings can be easily imagined when they found so little, by imagining yourself going to the bank tomorrow morning and finding a sign on the door which says "Closed by the Sheriff." Many have experienced that in this city and thousands of other places. But, why kick? You fellows have voted for this thieving system and if the midnight bandit gets away with the banker's swag, you can live to see the banking system get away with yours in broad daylight.

A LEGAL FIGHT

On October 3rd the Court of Appeals, of New York, handed down a decision to the effect that the use of the word "democratic" as part of the party name of the Social-Democratic party was unauthorized. The opinion accompanying the decision was written by Judge Haight.

This decision is the culmination of a litigation over the name of the Social-Democratic party which was carried through all the courts of the state. The original decision, in favor of the Social-Democratic party was rendered by the secretary of state, and was affirmed by Supreme Court Justice Howard at special term, and subsequently by the unanimous order of the appellate division in the third department. The reversal by the Court of Appeals is also unanimous.

According to the above ruling the name of the Social-Democratic party would become the Socialist party, but at this point the Socialist Labor party steps into the courts and attempts to prevent the Social-

Democratic party from adopting the name Socialist party. It is very probable that the courts will sustain the position of the Socialist Labor party. To be in harmony with its former decisions, it must sustain the position and contention of the Socialist Labor party. This legal act will force the Social-Democratic party to adopt some other name.

It all shows the necessity of political unity of all the proletarians, Socialism can never come as long as there are two Socialist parties in the field. Political solidarity with Industrial Unionism is the only solution of the proletarian question.

A PROSPECTIVE MAYOR

Canoll, member of the citizen's alliance, and a member of a labor union, labor party fakir and boss of the Workers Educational Booze Joint, is reported to be a candidate for mayor.

This famous Helena Janus has developed into a perennial candidate for office ever since his election to the last legislature. Those acquainted with the "prospective candidate" say that he is nothing but a tool in the hands of a band of republican conspirators who have designs upon the city offices; that Canoll is to receive the labor party nomination for the purpose of defeating Dick Purcell.

Labor party men say that Canoll is a traitor, that he cannot rally any of the labor party men around him. When he "buted in" the labor party, he depended largely upon the campaign support of such fakirs as Sanden, Mackey, J. K. Smith Greggins, Douglas and others.

It is now reported on good authority that these fellows are against him

Mackey and Sanden are said to be the leading founders of the "Educational Club," but through the manipulation of J. H. Calderhead the constitution of the club was changed so as to correspond to the methods employed by "The Standard Oil gang." The result was Mackey was fired from the secretaryship and Sanden was fired from the executive board. Canoll says that both of them are "dubs."

Canoll appointed Lemert secretary and will probably appoint Lanstrum on the executive board. Lemert was the only "wage earner" in Lewis and Clark county that had the gall to go out and call the labor party men fakirs. Probably Lemert was right, and for his faithful services to capitalism and his insulting language about the working class, the parasite of the Whitlatch has rewarded him with a position in the "brace game" institution in the Electric block.

Canoll says that the booze joint is a paying business. The "unhorns" and the suckers go there on foot, and the boss goes there in an automobile. The question is, will he get all their votes en masse, or will he not? Will he be able to get the labor party machine in his bandwagon?

At the present writing there is a rebellion in the labor party ranks, and from all accounts the ablest generals in the labor party are against the "boss."

This "party row" is a good thing. The honest class conscious workmen should profit by experience. The only party where the automobile fakirs can't rule, is the Socialist party. The rank and file of the Socialist party is not educated to drunkenness and gambling. They are taught lessons in economics and working class politics.

Canoll is engaged in a business that converts the sweat of labor into profits. The way to perpetuate such a condition is to organize a club to demoralize the wage slave so he can't get next to his slavery. Will this educational (?) fakir be the next mayor of Helena?

It is reported that the miner's at Lattimer, Pennsylvania, are being coerced into signing the nomination papers of James Martin for mine inspector. When the fact is taken into consideration that Martin as sheriff led the blood-thirsty posse that murdered nineteen miners at Lattimer in the 1897, we can appreciate the strenuous efforts the coal corporations are making to reward this modern Cain for his

murderous work of eight years ago. With a corporation-paid assassin as mine inspector, the mines can become slaughter houses, and coroner's juries will bring in the usual verdict: "No one to blame."—Miners Magazine.

Where is Diamond Memento John Mitchell with his Roosevelt pull?

Minnesota Heard From

Dear Comrade: I take the liberty of mailing you a copy of the state constitution of the Socialist party and make a request that you read same carefully, especially the sections printed in black faced type. After you have done this, kindly hunt up the Weekly Bulletin of last week and read carefully the resolutions passed by Local St. Paul, Minnesota, which recites the exciting trouble in this state quite thoroughly. Then as a Socialist and a member of the national committee, I appeal to you to take such steps that will cause the state executive committee whose officers appear at the top of this letterhead to be immediately recognized by the national secretary of the Socialist party.

This will also inform you that by a referendum vote of the state which closed on October 7, Comrade Thomas Van Lear was elected national committeeman to succeed S. N. Holman, who was recently expelled from membership in the Socialist party by Local Minneapolis, and on behalf of the state executive committee I protest against further recognition of S. N. Holman as national committeeman. Your attention is also called to the fact that the undersigned was elected state secretary on September 3, and immediately thereafter the national secretary was informed. In the face of this the national secretary continues to recognize J. E. Nash as state secretary, notwithstanding the fact that he was also expelled from membership in the Socialist party by Local Minneapolis. The national secretary did not inform the national committee of receiving such communication from the undersigned.

A check has been forwarded the national secretary for due stamps and I appeal to you to take such steps that will secure the recognition of the new and legal state organization of the Socialist party of Minnesota, instead of the two expelled members, former National Committeeman Holman, and former State Secretary J. E. Nash.

Now another matter. We are not "impossibilists." We have been termed such and many other names have been also applied but as you probably know this was done solely to cover up the tracks of those who were willing that the national constitution should be violated. Read Comrade Mailly's letter in the special circular issued a few weeks ago. There are no "impossibilities" affiliated with the Socialist party in Minnesota.

After reading the evidence on the case in the places mentioned above if you find you are not clear on some of the points please let me know. I would be pleased to furnish you with any information that I may have.

Trusting you will give this your consideration and soliciting your support, I am,

Yours for the revolution,
HARRIET HANSON,
State Secretary.

Should Blame Men For the Worngs

The cowardly and traitorous policy of the laboring class endorsing or voting the old party tickets which are diametrically opposed to their own interests deserves the contempt and pity of all honest men. Some may vote the old party tickets through sheer ignorance, but the majority do it through political prejudice and because they have been trained to do so.

The hostile sentiments engendered by the civil war fought nearly a half century ago, still lingers in the minds of the people, and will perhaps for centuries to come, or until mankind becomes more liberal minded. We ignore or seek to sup-

press the great problems of the present and fight over issues that are of trivial importance.

We enfranchise ten million Negroes and enslave eighty million of whites. We wipe out chattel slavery and install wage slavery with all its crimes and horrors.

Our present industrial system breeds crime and misery on every hand, and as time rolls on, the evils of the present system will become intensified.

Thomas Lawson, who has so eloquently depicted the evils of Wall street and some of the great corporations of the country, ascribes the great wrongs of the present time to the system, where he should impute the wrong to the men or individuals who are guilty. Men and political parties, which are nothing but aggregations of certain men or interests, are the ones to be blamed. J. B. M.

Found Guilty But Still Holding Meetings

Vancouver, B. C. Editor News: Found guilty. Fined \$5 and costs. Refused to pay. No attempt made to collect. Holding forth nightly to big crowds. Police have had enough. LEWIS.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

What Old Mose Cared For the Most of All.

When old Mose applied for work he was given a job shoveling sand at a dollar a day.

A few days later the foreman passed near the sand bank and, to his surprise, saw Mose comfortably seated on a pile of sand directing the movements of another dusky laborer.

"Why, Mose," he exclaimed, "I did not hire that man! What's he doing here?"

"I got him er-doing my wuk, sah," replied Mose.

"Who pays him?" was the question.

"I does, sah. I pays him a dollah a day, sah," was the response.

"Why, that's all you receive, Mose. How do you profit by the transaction?" asked the amazed foreman.

"Well," replied Mose, scratching his woolly head, "I gets to boss de job, doan' I?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Sound Reasoning.



"Refuse me and life will be an empty dream."

"It is better to have an empty dream than to get married and have an empty pocket."

Guying His Uncle.

Uncle George—Why in time don't you brace up and do something? There's a splendid career before you if you'll only profit by it.

Dick—It is because I've such a splendid career before me that I don't want to lose it. As long as I don't use it, that career will always be before me. Seems to me the wise thing to do is to always have a promising prospect to feed your imagination upon.—Boston Transcript.

Applying the New Test.

"Mr. Throggins, did you ever ask any other girl to marry you?" "I never did, Gladys! Never! I—why are you looking at me so curiously?"

"I am looking at your eyelids to see whether you are telling me the truth or not. I—I don't know what to believe. One of your eyelids says you are telling the truth, and the other says you are lying."—Chicago Tribune.

He Believed In Change.

Mrs. B. said to her little son, five years old, "You have been a naughty boy, and boys that are naughty can't go to heaven." He replied, "I don't want to go to heaven!" "Why, Eddie! You don't want to go to heaven?" "No. I came from there, and I want to go to a new place."—New York Globe.



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Leave 11:40 a. m.	Dorsey	Arrive 1:10 p. m.	
Arrive 11:55 a. m.	Summit	Leave 12:50 p. m.	
Leave 12:26 p. m.	Summit	Arrive 12:25 p. m.	
Leave 12:55 p. m.	Lenep	Arrive 11:40 a. m.	
Leave 1:25 p. m.	Martinsdale	Arrive 11:10 a. m.	
Leave 2:00 p. m.	Twodot	Arrive 10:35 a. m.	
Leave 2:40 p. m.	Harlowtown	Arrive 9:57 a. m.	
Leave 4:00 p. m.	Garneill	Arrive 8:35 a. m.	
Leave 5:00 p. m.	Moore	Arrive 7:50 a. m.	
Arrive 6:00 p. m.	Lewistown	Leave 7:00 a. m.	

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HELENA, MONT.

Correspondence

Kila, Mont. Oct. 12, 1905.

Montana News: Enclosed is money order for one dollar for which you will please extend my subscription to the News one more year.

Wishing you the greatest success in your exposure of graft in high places, I remain,

Most sincerely yours,
A. R. BIGGS.

East Helena

Special efforts have been made in the last few weeks to organize a Socialist sentiment among the smelters of East Helena. It is in these working class centers that the strength of the revolution must be developed. These working slaves that are so cowed by the two stikes that they lost, that they don't dare carry on a union of respectable proportions, must be taught that the strength of the working class is in the conquest of political power. Patiently and persistently we must put this lesson before them.

One street meeting was held at East Helena several weeks ago. We already have a local there. Thursday and Friday evening of last week we engaged the Odd Fellow's hall, and held two meetings. Comrade Hank Rutherford (the big fellow they call the "mayor" of East Helena) contributed the six dollars for the second night out of his own pocket. Comrades Walsh, Graham and Hazlett went out to hold the meeting. The hall was almost full the first night. Some literature was sold and two more members added. The second evening we had to compete with a village Improvement Club social. But while our audience was smaller, results were evi-

dent. The audience was remarkably attentive, \$1.40 worth of literature sold, and the smelter boys hung around after the meeting and talked as though serious matters were before them. One copy of the "Evolution of Man" was sold. Whenever the working class begin to read such literature as this the superstitions and shackles of the ages begin to fall from their minds, and they begin to get upon the firm and beautiful basis of scientific security. When the working class does this, they can never more be enslaved by capitalistic blood suckers and despots. In fact we gauge the status of our movement, as we do that of an individual, by the scientific books that it buys and reads.

\$6.45 collections was taken. Two weeks from Sunday night when the shift changes, a meeting of the local is to be held at Comrade Louis Hansen's home. There will be a reelection of officers, and business of the local to be attended to, Comrades Baur and Willett will go out from Helena to help them and make short speeches. Any other Helena comrades that can go should make an effort to do so. The Socialists must pull together and help weak locals. The progress of the revolution is their work just as much as it is that of the secretary and organizers. All must work, and they must work at the actual party work.

The sixth ward is another point of concentration for Socialist work. We must focus our energies here this winter, and try and persuade these railroad working men to withdraw their political support from the grafters and Heinze tickets, and put it upon that of the party that represents their class interests.

Arrangements have been made with the managers of the hall to let us have it at \$2.50 per night, for a series of meetings there this winter, and every effort must be made to make these meetings a success.

I. C. H.

Operators Preparing for Strike

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Alarmed by the rumors of activity among the anthracite coal operators John Fahy, T. D. Nichols, and W. H. Dettry, leaders of the mine workers, who have been here for a week, will return to Pennsylvania.

"I have not been advised officially," said Mr. Fahy, "but I apprehend that all the operators of the country are planning to convene in Chicago on November 22, and agree on concerted action next April, when the miner's agreement expires. I am anxious to get back home and discover what is going on."

Labor Fakirs Condemn I. W. W.

Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 12.—The state federation of labor has adopted resolutions condemning Socialism in general and the Socialistic organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World, which was formed in Chicago in July, and headed by Eugene V. Debs.

The resolution against the Industrial Workers of the World characterized the formation of the organization as "the most despicable attack yet made upon the life of our national body," and it was resolved that "we resist by all lawful means this encroachment upon our rightful territory namely, the labor world of the United States."

The resolutions met with a storm of protests from the Socialist delegates, but were passed by an overwhelming labor faking vote.

Comrade Doc Monroe, formerly of Storrs, has located at Orofino, Idaho, and in a letter to this office tells of the great growing Socialist sentiment in that state.

Socialist News From National Headquarters

We regret to announce that Comrade Ernest Untermann is seriously ill with brain fever, at his present home in Orlando, Florida. His lecture tour is therefore abandoned. Comrade E. E. Carr, of Danville, Illinois, will take up his dates in Virginia and Maryland.

Rufus W. Weeks' pamphlets ordered to date: Arkansas, 10,000; Arizona, 5,000; Iowa, 10,000; Kansas, 2,000; Louisiana, 10,000; Massachusetts, 50,000; Michigan, 10,000; Minnesota, 10,000; Montana, 10,000; Nebraska, 10,000; New Jersey, 30,000; Ohio, 10,000; Pennsylvania, 10,000; Rhode Island, 10,000; Total, 187,000.

The original order to the printer for these pamphlets was 100,000 which has been increased to 250,000 and if orders continue the order will be still further increased.

Note: Weeks' pamphlets supplied to locals at \$1.50 per thousand prepaid.

To the national executive committee, Socialist party:

Dear Comrades: I herewith report the action taken by your committee on the matter submitted under date of August 31, as follows:

"Dear Comrades: I herewith transmit to you a letter from L. W. Lowry, national committeeman of Arkansas, which letter is self explanatory. It having come to the knowledge of the writer that a communication concerning the national

office was placed before the national executive committee, at its session, July 21 and 22, 1905, by either Comrade Charles Martin or O'Neal, or both, and the same not appearing in the minutes of the meeting as sent to the writer, and I presume other members of the national committee, I would ask that you call the attention of the national executive committee to referendum 9, motion 17, 1904 with a view of having them make an explanation to the national committee why the communication above referred to was not transmitted to them.

"I would further request that a copy of this letter be placed before each member of the national committee, together with the explanation of the executive committee.

"Yours truly,

"L. W. LOWRY,

"National Committeeman."

"Motion No. 17, 1904, by Lowry of Arkansas, adopted.

"That no portion of the record of any meeting of the quorum, (national executive committee) or executive committee meeting shall be changed, altered, or expunged."

In submitting this report I must inform you that had your action been to the effect that I should supply the desired information, I could not have complied with your wishes. The national secretary does not act as recording secretary at the meeting of the national executive committee.

To the national executive committee:

You will remember at the meeting July, 21-22, Comrade James O'Neal acted as secretary of the national executive committee, assisted by Comrade Bertha Capples, stenographer. You are aware that Comrade Charles R. Martin was to leave the office, by request at the end of July.

On the afternoon of July 27, Comrades O'Neal and Capples informed me they would quit the office on July 29. Upon their leaving the office upon that date, the series of letters and the statements read by Comrade O'Neal in the office on July 22; were not left in my possession, and the stenographers book containing notes of the national executive committee minutes had also disappeared, nor indeed was it returned until after repeated solicitation, it arrived at the office in a registered package on August 5. Under the circumstances I am not assured that it is the original book, or being so, that it has not been altered.

Further, I am informed that Charles R. Martin has sent letters to some members of the national

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executive committee and national committee from which I quote the following: "A woman was given a place in this office" and thereafter he frequently refers to her as "that woman." The person referred to is Comrade Marguerite Flaherty, who was an employe of the office on my arrival and for months preceding that time. Comrade Flaherty was laid off at the end of February and reemployed June, 26. Comrade Martin, quoting Comrade O'Neal as authority further says, "the real reason for the employment of 'that woman' was the request of another woman whose enemy he (the national secretary) feared." In this instance Comrade

Mother Jones is referred to whose name I now mention with her knowledge and consent.

Fraternally submitted,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

Recognized.

"You don't recognize titles of nobility in this country?" said the distinguished foreigner.

"Oh, yes, we can," answered Mr. Cumrox. "Mother and the girls cannot only recognize 'em, but they can quote their market valuation off-hand."—Washington Star.

Trying to Recover.

"When I saw her last she seemed to have fallen in love with him."

"Oh, yes. But that was some time ago. She's suing him now for breach of promise."

"Trying to get damages for the fall, eh?"—Philadelphia Record.

In the Same Boat.

Ragson (to friend in hotel bedroom)—Let me in, Jim. I can't find the keyhole.

Tagson—Call a hall boy. I just got in myself and don't know where it is either.—Detroit Free Press.

What He Needed Most.

"I see yer movin' out, boss," said Weary Willie, stopping to watch the operation. "Is dere anything yer don't need dat I might take?"

"Yes," snapped Subbubs—"a bath!"—New York Times.

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Socialism in Fergus County

(Continued from page 1)

logic, and science, and philosophy, and history form no part of the essentials of a Moore sanctum sanctorum, the hapless incumbent is not to blame for what he never had a chance to learn. He said he sought refuge in the congenial society of the office cat. Well, Socialist offices are accustomed to keep a bulldog, and these will soon demolish all capitalistic cats.

Two meetings were held in the hall at Garnell. Our stalwart comrade, big and good-natured "Dutch" Barrows met us at the train, and took us to the delightful home farm at Ubet. Here we revelled in fried chicken and cream during the day, and talked to good, well interested crowds during the evening. If "Dutch" stays in Garnell we'll soon have a good local there.

Fergus county needs more work. The party must keep education up and not let it drop. They say they want a speaker every month, and that the speakers have no cause to complain of their treatment, which the present one can corroborate.

A strong, aggressive movement, which this Socialist movement will be one day, never quits, and never tires and leaves no stone unturned to knock capitalism, its immorality and other horrors into smithereens. IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

Wisconsin Notes

An unusually large number of calls are being received at headquarters for lectures and organization in new places this fall.

The Milwaukee City central committee has delegated a committee of five to begin at once the collection of material, facts, figures, etc., for publication in campaign leaflets to be used next year when the campaign opens.

The Racine comrades held a very successful meeting at Island Park last Sunday. Over one thousand people were present. Comrade E. E. Carr, of Danville, Ill., was the speaker. Arrangements are now being made to carry on a lecture and entertainment course there throughout the winter. Carr has been secured for the opening evening in November.

The capitalistic city school board in Milwaukee proposes to reduce the wages of the teachers in the public schools who are beginning from \$450 to \$400 per year. And still the cost of living has gone up over 40 per cent during the past ten years. The teachers have appealed to the Social-Democrats upon the matter. We have one Social-Democrat on the school board. At last

BANKING BY MAIL

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Deposits may be sent by registered mail, postoffice or express money order, or by bank check or draft. As soon as we receive the first deposit it will be entered on our books, and a passbook mailed the depositor as a receipt for the money deposited.

We have issued a small booklet telling of the simple way in which an account can be opened by mail and we will send a copy of it free to anyone asking for the same.

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WOMEN AS UNIONISTS

GENTLE SEX SLOW TO ENTER LABOR MOVEMENT.

During Strikes, However, They Are More Determined Fighters Than Men—How Organization Has Raised Wages of Female Workers.

"A Study of Labor Organization Among Women," by Belva Mary Herron, B. L., comes as a late bulletin of the University of Illinois studies. The monograph includes a fairly complete survey of the progress of labor organizations in trades where women have become permanent factors, together with some considerations concerning their place in industry.

Miss Herron gives as the principal labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to which women are admitted on equal terms: Boot and Shoe Workers' union, Typographical union, Brotherhood of Bookbinders, United Garment Workers' union, Ladies' Garment Workers' union, United Textile Workers' union, Glovemakers' union, Cigarmakers' union, Potters' union, Commercial Telegraphers' union, Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' union; Bakery and Confectionery Employees' union, Building Employees' union, Meat Cutters and Butchers' union and Teachers' Federation of Chicago. This is an incomplete list. It omits mention of several important unions, including the Hat and Cap Makers' union, Overall Makers' union, Collar Starchers' union and Necktie Makers' union. These have a strong membership of women.

In all these trades, while there is little direct competition between the men and women workers, the effect has been that wages and conditions have been benefited since the women were organized. There is a better feeling between men and women, less unbusiness-like men drive men out of the industry and a greater feeling of strength as an organization.

In all the organizations the indifference of the women members is a matter of sorrowful comment. Women are hard to organize and very difficult to hold in organizations except in times of labor struggles, when they are even more tenacious of their convictions than are the men. When strikes occur, the women are apt to outdo the men in their zeal. As the president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union expressed it to Miss Herron: "Women unionists are normal but somewhat differentiated units in the organization. They have little influence as factors in molding the general policy of the union and are not leaders in active general work, but they are sensible and likely to be on the right side." One interesting observation made by this official was that it is harder to induce women to compromise than men. They want the exact thing they have asked for and nothing less; hence in strikes they want to hold out to the bitter end. They are hard to convince of an error and likely to see only the details of a question, "but," he added, "so are many of the men."

In several trades men and women have come in direct competition with each other and for this and other reasons would have found themselves involved in disagreeable opposition had it not been for the influence of the organization. The cigarmaking trade is typical of these conditions. Miss Herron's account of the Cigarmakers' International union is interesting. The use of improved machinery has greatly changed the aspect of the trade. Some years ago machinery was introduced, by means of which untrained young girls were enabled to do work which skilled workmen had hitherto accomplished by hand. The girls did the work for \$2.50 a thousand and were able to make about \$7 per week. The men had received from \$8 to \$10 a thousand. This serious condition of affairs was ameliorated by bringing the women into the union, but the trade has not yet succeeded in placing itself on an entirely satisfactory basis.

Women are found among the hand workers, and, although many, perhaps the majority, are not as skilled as the men, there are a large number of exceptionally skilled women with whom only the best men can compete. A highly expert woman makes from \$12 to \$16 a week in New York, from \$20 to \$25 a week in certain other cities where conditions of the trade are more favorable. In a nonunion shop in New York an ordinary girl worker will not make over \$7 a week. The only reason more women do not learn hand work and try for the higher wages is because the handwork is less popular than the machine work and is harder to obtain.

A Label Sermonette.

A prominent student of sociology who recently paid a visit to one of the state penitentiaries of the central west is reported as saying:

"In going through the contract cigar factory of the prison I saw six convicts in advanced stages of consumption making cigars. They would moisten the wrappers with their tongues and lips."

Moral: Call for the blue label and you don't run any chances of getting a cigar made by one of those fellows.—Typographical Journal.

Apprenticeship Board.

Officers of the Lithographic Artists, Engravers and Designers' League of America have made an agreement with the employing lithographers to raise the standard of trade in this country by forming an apprenticeship board, composed of employers and employees. Boys who are desirous of becoming apprentices will be tested as to their ability, will be put on probation for six months and will then be examined again. If then they show real ability they will become full apprentices.

VALUE OF TRADE SCHOOLS.

Difference of Opinion Among Members of the Typothetae.

The United Typothetae of America has been getting all worked up over the trade school proposition, says Typographical Journal. Those at the head of the organization were of the belief that schools established in various parts of the country, under the control of the typothetae, would mean the solution of the "labor question." Accordingly master printers in different parts of the country were communicated with, and they were asked to give their views on the subject. About a hundred replies were received, and a typothetae organ publishes extracts from the letters of the employers.

One proprietor does not favor the trade school, as he says, "The open shop will accomplish the same result." Another says, "What is the use, if all the graduates become members of labor unions?" Still another asserts that "unless some plan like this is carried out we will soon be at the mercy of the unions." One employer is frank enough, for he asks the question, "What benefit would be derived by the typothetae?" Then comes another with the startling assertion, "If all shops were open and depended upon merits of workmen, wages would be higher, the poor workman would be relegated to the rear and the efficient would seek employment where he is fitted."

The following suggestion is offered by another writer: "Students should bind themselves to remain free from union control for five years after apprenticeship." The trade school plan was endorsed by a recent meeting of the Citizens' Industrial alliance of New York city, which resolved that "artisan schools should be established by states, giving a diploma which shall represent the right to practice a trade." It takes all kinds of people to make the world.

NOT FAR TO STRETCH.

Conclusions as to Mr. Parry's Union Emily Reached.

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) News takes a fling at D. M. Parry in the following diplomatic language:

"D. M. Parry has been re-elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers, an action which would indicate that the members of the organization are in sympathy with his rather radical views. While Mr. Parry has been right in denouncing bad men who have risen to power in the world of union labor and in criticizing the bad breaks which have been made by individual unions, he has never advanced a proper argument against unionism as a principle. The fact that individual men or organizations may abuse a power committed to their hands is no reason for condemning such a power as an evil. The unions may contain bad men who may rise to the dignity of leadership, but so, for that matter, may the Christian churches. Indeed, if it be not laziness to say it, a far stretch of the imagination may carry us even to the point where we can conceive of the National Association of Manufacturers being officered by prejudiced, unreasoning and selfish men."

The Journal does not believe that the imagination will be damaged to any great extent by stretching it in the manner the News suggests. In fact, a great amount of imagination is not needed to arrive at the conclusion reached.—Typographical Journal.

PROFIT SHARING SYSTEM.

By This Plan Employees Participate in Earnings of Capital.

Profit sharing is becoming more popular in this country and in England. The employees of the American Smelting and Refining company recently received \$200,000 in cash as their share of the profits of the concern for the year ended April 30. This is more than twice the amount in vacation money apportioned among its men by the company a year ago, \$91,000 having been divided last June in bonuses.

According to the profit sharing plan put into operation two years ago, a surplus is set aside over and above \$7,500,000, which the company must earn in order to make a cash distribution.

A bonus of 22½ per cent of the surplus left after providing for its dividends, improvements, depreciation, etc., is allowed.

The company wrote to Andrew Carnegie two years ago and asked him about the best way to get its employees interested in the business. He replied:

"Let them participate in the earnings. Then they feel that they are not only salaried men or wage earners, but that they are in reality copartners and that everything they do for the company they do so directly for their own benefit."

The Grand Army of Labor.

Let us concentrate our efforts to organize all the forces of wage labor and within the ranks contest fairly and openly for the different views which may be entertained upon the different steps to be taken to move the grand army of labor onward and forward. In no organization on earth is there such toleration, so great a scope and so free a forum as inside the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, and nowhere is there such a fair opportunity afforded for the advocacy of a new or brighter thought.—Wendell Phillips.

Strength of the Longshoremens.

The official report shows that the longshoremens have now 691 local unions, with a membership of nearly 100,000, scattered over all parts of the American continent and the West Indies.

LABOR MOVES AHEAD

UNIONISM STANDS FOR THE PRINCIPLE OF ENLARGED LIBERTY.

Its Aim Is the Social and Material Advancement of All the People. Real Prosperity Cannot Exist Unless Shared in by All.

The argument is many times used by the trades union critic that personal liberty is abridged by a connection with the labor movement, writes William J. Shields in The Carpenter. The history of recent years furnishes an experience as a counter argument that will permit men to investigate for themselves and determine to their own satisfaction the merits of the case.

We can go back in the space of time allotted to those who live today and learn the truth—that every advance of civilization has been made not by individual action, but by the collective force. Industrial life is subject to like conditions. It has required the strongest kinds of organizations to elevate the workers' conditions. If we were to permit the theory of Parryism to operate what would be possible from the division created, one part of labor contending with the other part, with the inevitable result of a backward tendency?

A good test to any who honestly believe in the sacrifice of liberty can be had in the comparison of the organized trades and communities with the unorganized trade or community. This comparison will furnish proof absolute and will also furnish the knowledge that not only he who shares in the expenditure of time, energy and money necessary to the prosecution of the work, which results in the promoting of better conditions, but the doubting character also, receives and accepts the full measure of benefit made possible through the organized effort. A workman has no moral right in the exercise of his personal liberties to work under conditions which drag down the standard of life of his fellows, or at least such is the declaration of the trades union, whose principles conform to the greatest good to the greatest number.

The trades union, through its sociability, its agitation, its radical as well as conservative movements, the getting in touch with the great worldwide agitation in all of its different phases, is stimulating and broadening the intellect of the wage earner. He is thinking today as he never thought before, and his thoughts are in the line of enlarged liberty—how an industrial regulation can be brought about that will supply permanent employment and work for all; how he can get more and more of the wealth he creates; how he can, through his association with his fellows, control the political destiny of the nation so that injustices may be minimized and more equal opportunities afforded. This is having the effect of forcing the understanding that only through the closest kind of organization can his desires be satisfied and the liberty that should be his realized.

The opposition to the ambition of the thinking toiler by the Parryites' association is to my mind beneficial, as reforms gained through opposition generally leave a deeper impression than things that are had for the asking. Again we have a beautiful contrast in the open methods of the labor movement with the ostensible associated Parryites, whose methods are so dark that they refuse to reveal the names of their membership; the association which rates the boycott among the crimes and yet boycotts itself. They prate and jingle lofty phrases about liberty and individual freedom, but they fool no one, and as time goes on and their methods are better understood their un-American tactics will revert against themselves and to the advantage of the labor movement.

The Citizens' Industrial association, which disagrees with the policy of friendly discussion, strenuously opposes not only the labor movement, but the Civic federation, whose policy is to bring the factors in industry together, not to breed dissension between them, but to restore the touch of personal contact which has been so unfortunately lessened by modern conditions of employment. This is the true way to peace with liberty.

The wage earners are not conspirators. They rejoice at the opportunity to publicly defend their policies. If they are in error they are not so obtuse but that they can be convinced that they are wrong. Labor stands for the principle of enlarged liberty and social advancement for all humanity, believing that it is impossible for any real prosperity to exist that is not shared by all the people.

Japs Overrun California.

The feeling against the Japs is very high in California. Thousands have been pouring in every month and have disseminated throughout California in the fruit orchards, in domestic service and on the railroads. Contractors bring them over in droves from Japan, let them out and receive a percentage of their wages. They work so cheaply that they drive out the white labor, and this is largely responsible for the clamor. The railway section hands on the Southern Pacific are nearly all Japs now. There is no telling what an influence the vast number that has come during the past couple of years will have when they become naturalized.

Agreement on Label.

The United Garment Workers and the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers have a working agreement that where a shirt factory employs 51 per cent of the former organization's membership the label of that organization shall be used. The agreement provides that if no shop shall the two labels be used.

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